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## INTERESTING LETTER FROM DR. BEAUMONT.

[A few months since the Council of the Amer. Phys. Society requested their Corr. Secretary to ascertain, if possible, the residence of Alexis St. Martin. Their object was, if Dr. BEAUMONT was not pursuing his 'Experiments,' to see on what terms St. Martin would come to Boston and submit to further and perhaps more perfect investigations. The following letter, which we are permitted to publish, will set the thing in its proper light. We are highly gratified to learn that efforts are making to continue the experiments.]

*St. Louis, Mo. 29th Aug.* 1837.

To DAVID CAMBELL, Cor. Sec. Am. Phys. Soc.

SIR,—In reply to yours of 17th inst., making inquiries relative to Alexis St. Martin, &c., I have to express my gratification for your generous applause of my efforts to improve, perhaps, the unparalleled and only opportunity for a correct investigation of the Physiology of Digestion—and to say to you that St. Martin, if not on his way to join me at this place, for the purpose of renewing and continuing the 'Experiments and Observations,' already begun, is in Canada, somewhere near Quebec. He is engaged and has been under written contract to me for two years and more, for the express purpose above suggested; but has been prevented from surrendering himself to me, partly from the situation of his family and its affairs, but more, perhaps, from the native obstinacy of his disposition and extreme unwillingness to submit himself to public examination and experiment—an obstinacy and unwillingness, most pertinaciously persisted in from the beginning of my experiments, and particularly embarrassing and vexatious to me through all my former series of observations.

I have recently received information, however, that he is now ready and wishes to return to me and fulfil his engagements, and I have made arrangements to get him on here with his family, and hope soon to see him.

He has always refused and positively declared that he would never submit to be experimented upon by any other person or persons than myself, and has ever declined all offers and inducements from individuals and societies to engage to them for that purpose.

I presume no consideration whatever, would induce him to engage himself to your society or any other, for the purpose of experimenting, without my personal attendance and directions. He is capriciously and foolishly obstinate in that respect and always has been.

It has ever been my wish and effort to place him in some scientific physiological institution, where greater and more extensive justice might be done the subject of experimenting upon him, than has ever been in my power to do, but he has ever and determinately refused his assent to such an arrangement. My present intention is to get him with me for a term of years—commence a new series of observations under the most favorable auspices practicable in this country, associated, as I intend to be, with some of the best physiological societies and scientific men of the West, and prosecute the experimental investigations to the best advantage practicable, till circumstances will allow me to take him to some of the European Physiological Schools, for a more perfect investigation and greater improvement of medical science.

Duly appreciating the importance of the subject and the occasion, I coincide with you and your society in the opinion that the facilities it affords for so useful and important investigations, ought neither to be lost sight of or neglected.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
WILLIAM BEAUMONT.

## A RECENT CONVERT.

[It will be observed by the readers of this Journal, that among those who adopt the Graham system in full or in part, some derive *immediate* benefit, while others experience temporary inconvenience from the great or sudden change in their habits. We state the facts, confident that all apparent difficulties will disappear as the subject is better understood and different results found to arise from a variety of modifying causes.]

The following is an extract of a letter from Michigan, dated Adrian, Oct. 5, 1837.

I have to acknowledge the beneficial effects of the Graham system upon my own health. I have now followed it (partially) for about two months, and could I have been assured that any medicine would have produced the effect this cause has, I should have valued it above all price. The change I have undergone is perfectly astonishing to me. When I commenced I was weak and not able to walk a mile. I am now able to do a good day's work, and can stand the *flesh*-eaters a hard pull. I am well satisfied that a *man* can undergo more hardship under this system than upon the greatest luxuries that ever was used. Yours,

A. J. C.

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## PHYSICAL RENOVATION IN OLD AGE.

[The two individuals whose cases follow, are members of the Physiological Society and reside in this city. The accounts are taken from the Annual Report, with the exception of a few recent facts added by the editor.]

Mrs. Rugg, of this city, is now seventy-four years of age. From a child she has enjoyed what is commonly called good health; has led a very active life; has been a very early riser; accustomed to laborious exercise in the country, until about six years since, when she was brought very low by a violent fever. Since that time her health has not been so good as formerly, but has been gradually failing; and it was supposed old age was the principal cause of it, and that she was really sinking under its infirmities. Her spirits began to flag; she complained of severe pains, particularly those of a bilious nature, in the stomach; and became so unwell as to confine herself mostly to the house.

Last winter her friends prevailed on her to make a change in her diet, from animal to vegetable food—to lay aside the use of coffee and tea, and all the narcotics she had been in the habit of using, especially snuff, to which she had been accustomed for a number of years. Being encouraged to commence this reformation in her habits of life, from the good effects it had produced on some of her friends, she set about it in good earnest, by gradually coming into the use of a vegetable diet, and rising at four o'clock in the morning. She also commenced cold water bathing, or washing the whole surface of the body with a sponge immediately after rising, and then walking around the common, or in some other direction, to the amount of a mile or two, before breakfast—and often walking out during the day, taking the fresh air freely, not only in the day-time but in the evening, regardless of taking cold, and suffering little or no inconvenience from exposure to the weather.

She is now active, cheerful, and free from that melancholy so common to aged people, and generally free from pain; and appears to enjoy life as she used to do ten years ago. Her drink is principally water, sometimes with the addition of a little milk.

Since the above was in print, Mrs. Rugg has walked to Milton Blue Hills, twelve miles, in one day; stopped one day, and the third day walked into town again. She still continues her walk round the common every morning between 4 and 5 o'clock. *Ed.*

There is in this city a lady, sixty-one years of age, whose health, for several years past, had been apparently failing, and who had been constantly growing more and more infirm.

Last summer she sought relief in a journey of several weeks in the country, and, while absent from home and travelling, supposed she was recovering from her complaints. But two or three months after her return, she found herself failing again, and she continued to fail, until last winter, when she was invited to attend a course of Mr. Graham's lectures. She soon became interested in the principles he taught, and began to put them in practice, and is now fairly on the system, enjoying good health; and walks from twelve to twenty miles in a day, as a trial of her strength. She can, no doubt, walk faster and further than three fourths of the young ladies in this city under the age of twenty;—at least, if we may be allowed to form an opinoin from the walk she had a few weeks since, in company with four other ladies, to Mount Auburn and the places in that vicinity, and back again, in which she went ahead of all the company, with great ease.

This same lady, since the above account was written, walked 23 miles in one day in company with another lady 50 years of age, and subsequent to that has actually walked in one day FORTY-SIX miles to Worcester Co. and that, too, without any inconvenience from fatigue.—*Ed.*

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PHYSIOLOGICAL LECTURES.—A Society has been formed in Boston, under the name of the American Physiological Society, whose course of lectures have already commenced. The introductory discourse, by Dr. B. Haskell, of South Boston, is spoken of as a thorough intellectual performance. He has no superior in deep physiological investigations.—*Med. Journ.*

### WILL MINISTERS AID OUR CAUSE?

[The following articles are selected from the Annual Report of the American Physiological Society and arranged under different captions for convenient reference. By the way we wish every person in the community was possessed of a copy of that Report.]

Are we to look to ministers of religion to begin the work of applying the truths and principles of Christianity to the physical condition of man?

Not if the members of this profession are to continue, as hitherto, to be selected, not from the more robust of our youth, but from those more slender and less able to labor, and to be educated in a manner, which instead of eradicating their predispositions to disease, shall only increase, and strengthen, and develope every latent and incipient complaint, and bring them before the community ten years before mind or body is matured, pale-faced and sickly, and if not actually dwarfs in mind or body, at least greatly wanting in moral courage and physical energy. Not if they themselves have not yet begun the work of denying their wayward and morbid appetites, and cannot sit at a fashionable dinner, at home or abroad, without partaking of a small piece of every one of its numerous dishes, (all of which are distorted, and many of them utterly spoiled by what we call cookery,) for fear, if they refuse, they shall forsooth be called Grahamites.

We ought, perhaps, to say here, that some ministers of the gospel are acting a noble part in the work in which we are engaged. They are not only seeking light themselves, and beginning the work of reform in their own persons and families, but they are also bringing the light, by degrees, before the minds of their people. But, alas! and we say it with unaffected regret, it is not usually so. As a more common case, ministers regard it an imperative duty to oppose the circulation of works on the subject of diet, and to exert their immense influence against us. We repeat it; we suppose they do it in ignorance, yea, from a sense of duty. They feel, most undoubtedly, that they are thus doing service to their and our Divine Master. The reason is, they are sufferers themselves, in body and mind, every day and hour, from their repeated, and long-continued, and high-handed transgressions of the natural laws of organic and animal life. If they knew enough on the subject but to perceive their own blindness, we would have hope. But alas! they affirm all the while, 'we see;' therefore their sin remaineth.

We would say, however, most distinctly—for we are anxious not to be misunderstood—we wish to be considered as the friends of evangelical religion, and of its ministers. We are the friends, and would be the disciples of Him whose gospel they preach; though, with stomachs and nervous systems like theirs, often very inefficiently. We would gladly increase their influence. And we believe, most sincerely, that while there is not a class or profession of men in the world, who, as a class, are more opposed to our feeble efforts, there is no class nor profession that would reap more advantages, in their own persons, families, and duties, than they, by the adoption, as fast as they can come at them, of physiological principles. Religion never will flourish, in all its pristine purity and beauty, and commend itself to every man's conscience, while some of its teachers are the obvious slaves of appetite, to an extent that shows itself not only in their limbs, and their countenances, and their gait, but sometimes even in their very prayers and sermons.

### WILL PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS OF COLLEGES HELP US?

What is to be expected of the professors and teachers of our schools and colleges? Will they, whose office it is to purify the streams that should water and make glad the holy city—will they accomplish, either immediately or remotely, the great work of reform?

Here, at first view, is a ray of hope. Academies and colleges, especially the latter, are beginning to make Anatomy and Physiology a part of their regular course of study; and in a few instances, there are professors specially appointed to this department. Even the study of Anatomy and Physiology, and the laws of health and life, in common schools, begins to be talked of. But we should remember that if these branches have long been taught in a manner somewhat profoundly to medical men, and if they themselves have never learned to apply them, in any considerable extent, to the prevention of disease, our hopes of radical and effectual reform, even from this quarter, ought not to be very sanguine. For we should never forget that many of these professors and teachers have pale hands and faces, flaccid or withered muscles, and suffering lungs or stomachs.

### WHAT WILL THE PHYSICIANS DO FOR US?

But this leads us to physicians. May we not hope that among this immense host, of not less than a million and a half or two millions of men in the whole world, there may be enough who are imbued with the genuine spirit of reform, to step forth to the rescue of human nature from the jaws of disease, ere it has already begun, in any considerable degree, its ravages? We have already alluded to the altered tone of medical journals. We might have spoken of a

change of opinion in a few of our most eminent and respectable physicians. But of the far greater part of the profession, in their operations in their respective spheres, what is to be expected? Can much be expected of them for a hundred, or two hundred years to come?

On this point we can best judge from the history of the past. When and where has any considerable profession or body of men reformed itself? When and where have practising physicians and surgeons, in any considerable numbers, seen fit to turn aside from the daily routine of their accustomed duties, even for an hour or a moment, to instruct the families among whom they resided, in the laws of their structure and of health? Has not their labor, for the most part, in all ages, been confined to the mere work of correction rather than of prevention? Has it not chiefly consisted in stepping into the sick room, examining the tongue and pulse, glancing a few looks, asking a few questions, making a few characters for the apothecary to decipher, leaving the most brief and hasty directions, and then retiring? When have they stood by and instructed the patient, or the parents or friends of the patient, in the causes which may have led to the disease, in order that they might in future be avoided? Have they, above all, called on the family, while in health, and instructed them in the important art of maintaining that health, as well as of improving it? When has the medical man assisted the parent in devising and pursuing a course of right physical management for each of his children, male and female; training up this for the farm, that for the mechanic's shop, and that for the duties of the household, according to their several capacities of physical temperament and constitution?

It should, however, be acknowledged that the most distinguished physicians seem to have no time for any labors of this sort; and that those who are not yet distinguished, are generally obliged to labor for their daily bread. And indeed who would pay them for prevention? Who would ever thank them for instruction about the future? What do people want, when they are sick, but to get well again! And when they are better, what care they for medicine or medical instruction or counsel! True they may be sick again, at some time or other, but they hope the day is quite distant; and what folly it would be to talk about preventing disease which is at a great distance, to say the least, and which indeed may never come at all!

Must we not, then, conclude that we have little to hope, in this respect, from physicians? The experiment has been made of reforming the world by their instrumentality. It has been a long experiment—thousands of years in duration. And to what does it amount? Grant that the good they have done, and are still doing, in the way of *correcting* evil, by palliating or removing disease, has been immense. Grant that they have been among the most devoted, and trusty, and praiseworthy servants of God and of mankind. Still, we ask again, what have they done to prevent disease? What efforts have they made, successful or unsuccessful, to scatter the light of anatomy and physiology among their fellow men? What to teach the laws of health? What are they likely to do? And, more than all this, do not some of them—a small number—even now sneer at the idea of removing, by prevention, any considerable amount of suffering and disease?

On the contrary, is not the demand for physicians—acting merely on the corrective plan—continually increasing in a ratio much greater than the increase of population, even in the most healthy sections of our world? Do not diseases, if not more fatal, become at least more frequent, and many of them less within the range of human control? In the language of the deceased Dr. James Jackson, Jr., of this city, 'When life is threatened, do we very often save it? When a disease is threatened by nature to be very long, do we often very materially diminish it?'

It is astonishing to look over the bills of mortality, even in our comparatively healthy cities, and see with what a long catalogue of diseases every modern city physician has to contend. To remember also that new diseases are ever and anon appearing, and old ones assuming new and unknown forms. To think that from one to two millions of worthy citizens of every generation should wear out their lives in trying to correct what might—a large proportion of it, at least—have been with the most perfect ease, prevented. To think of the tons and thousands of tons of poisonous medicine in the solid form, and the oceans of liquid poison which have been given, and are still being administered. To think what millions of years of time have been wasted by disease, to say nothing of the pain and suffering felt by the persons diseased or undergone by those necessarily around them. To remember at the same time, that all this misery, instead of being designed as punishment, by a sanguinary Deity, was self-inflicted, or at least caused, first or last, by the errors of the race.

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Progress of Animal Magnetism.—A new work, on the utility of this science as a medical agent, by M. Poyen, we learn, will appear in the course of a few weeks.

GASTRIC EXPERIMENTS.—1833.

Continued from p. 187.

*Experiment* 4.

*Sept.* 21. At 8 A. M., St. Martin breakfasted on eight ounces of *beef's liver, broiled*, two ounces of *bread*, and drank half a pint of *water*. Continued usual exercise. 9 o'clock 30 mins., stomach full of partially chymified food, considerable oil, (melted butter,) floating on the surface; black pepper mingled with it, and emitting a strong aromatic odor of the spice. 10 o'clock, 30 mins. stomach empty and clean. Extracted two drachms of gastric juice.

*Experiment* 5.

At 1 o'clock, 30 minutes, P. M., same day, St. Martin dined on one pint of rich *beef* and *vegetable soup*, made of the joint, marrow bone and muscle of the leg of an ox, three ounces of *bread*, and continued moderate exercise. 3 o'clock, 15 minutes, stomach nearly full of thick, grayish white, porridge-like semi-fluid, with a thick pellicle of oil floating on the surface. 4 o'clock, P. M., stomach empty.

*Experiment* 6.

*Sept.* 30. At 7 o'clock, 30 minutes, A. M. he breakfasted on *bread* and *milk*, and continued his usual exercise. 8 o'clock, 30 minutes, stomach nearly full of milky fluid, pulp of bread and coagulæ. 9 o'clock, contents of stomach considerably diminished since last examination—took out a portion, nearly chymified; very little fine coagulæ perceptible; bread in small particles, reduced to a grayish, soft pulp; the menstruum of a whitish, whey-color and consistence. 9 o'clock, 30 minutes, chymification complete. Stomach empty and clean.

The portion taken out of the stomach, at 9 o'clock, into a vial, and continued in the axilla, till 12 o'clock, M., was almost completely chymified; small pulpous particles of bread only, discernible; the fluid of a rich whey, or gruel color and consistence; a little loose, light colored sediment fell to the bottom, on standing.

*Experiment* 7.

*Oct.* 1. At 1 o'clock, 30 minutes, P. M., St. Martin dined on *boiled, fresh, lean beef, potatoes* and *bread*, and continued his usual exercise. 4 o'clock, 15 minutes, stomach empty.

*Experiment* 8.

*Oct.* 2. At 1 o'clock, 30 minutes, P. M., he dined on same kind of food as yesterday, *lean boiled beef, potatoes* and *bread*, dressed with a liberal quantity of strong mustard and vinegar, and continued the same exercise. 3 o'clock, 30 minutes, stomach nearly full of heterogeneous mixture. 4 o'clock, 30 minutes, stomach still contains chyme and some undissolved food; fluids taste and smell quite strongly of the mustard; complaints of more smarting at the edges of the aperture, than usual; some slight morbid appearance on the mucous surface. 5 o'clock, stomach empty.

These two last experiments were made under almost exactly similar conditions of the stomach, with a view to notice the effects of this kind of stimulating condiment. The result was, that it apparently retarded the process of digestion; no other appreciable cause existed, for this difference of result. The stomach presented the usual healthy appearance immediately previous to the ingestion of the meal. Nothing occurred to interfere with, or interrupt the digestive functions. The slight morbid appearance on the mucous surface, towards the close of chymification, I conceive to have been more the effect of the over excitement of the mustard than any other cause.

It would seem then, that stimulating condiments, instead of being used with impunity, are actually prejudicial to the healthy stomach. They can only be required, and taken with benefit, when the gastric apparatus is languid and relaxed, and requires stimulants to excite the tone and action of its vascular tissues.

*Experiment* 9.

*Oct.* 3. At 2 o'clock, 35 minutes, P. M., St. Martin ate nine ounces of *raw, ripe, sour apples*. 3 o'clock, 30 minutes, stomach full of fluid and pulp of apples; quite acrid, and irritating the edges of the aperture, as is always the case when he eats acescent fruits or vegetables. 4 o'clock, stomach not empty; contents more sharp and acrid; pulp of apple still to be seen. 4 o'clock, 40 minutes, stomach empty; morbid appearance of the gastric surface considerably increased.

*Experiment* 10.

*Oct.* 7. At 8 o'clock, A. M., he breakfasted on *bean soup*, made with *fresh beef* and *bread*. Digested in three hours. And at 2 o'clock, P. M., he dined on the same, which was digested in three and a quarter hours.

*Experiment* 11.

*Oct.* 10. At 8 o'clock, A. M. Weather fair.—Wind west, light. Th. 61°. Stomach empty and healthy. Temperature 101°, after moderate exercise. Breakfasted on *baked potatoes* and *bread*. 10 o'clock, stomach nearly empty; a little chymous fluid to be seen; quite acrid. Temperature 101 1-2°, after usual exercise. 10 o'clock, 45 minutes, stomach empty. Temperature 101 1-2°.

*Experiment* 12.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., same day. Weather hazy. Wind south, moderate. Th. 61°. Stomach empty and healthy. Temperature 101 3-4°, after exercise. Dined on *roast beef, bread, potatoes* and *boiled cabbage*.

4 o'clock. Wind south-west, brisk—raining. Th. 61°. Stomach half full of heterogeneous mass of acrid fluid, oil, beef and cabbage. Temperature 103°; had been smartly exercising for two hours. 7 o'clock, 30 mins., wind and weather same as at 4 o'clock. Th. 63°. Stomach empty. Temperature 102. Exercise continued moderately till this examination.

In this experiment, the temperature of the stomach rose to 103°, one degree higher than I have ever before observed it to rise; and chymification was protracted.

Whether these two circumstances were occasioned by unusually increased exercise, and the consequent fatigue of the system, or from the nature of the aliment eaten, and the unusual fulness of the meal, I am not able positively to say; but am inclined to think from previous observations, that they are attributable to the latter—as the usual morbid appearances, consequent on too full alimentation, followed this meal in the course of twenty-four or thirty six hours, as may be seen by the two subsequent experiments.

*Experiment* 13.

*Oct.* 11. 7 o'clock, 30 mins., A. M. Weather fair. Wind N. W., brisk. Th. 32. Stomach empty. Temperature 100 and 1-2°, after moderate exercise in the open air. 8 o'clock, 45 mins., wind and weather, same. Th. 38. Stomach empty. Temperature 102°. —had been smartly exercising, shovelling dirt, for an hour or more, and was quite warm. Breakfasted on *stewed veal* and *bread*. 11 o'clock, stomach not empty. Temperature 102°—continues exercise. 12 o'clock, stomach contains a very little chymous fluid, and a trace of the muscular fibres of the veal. 12 o'clock, 30 mins. stomach empty.

*Experiment* 14.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., same day, he dined on *fried veal* and *bread*, and continued moderate exercise.—6 o'clock, 30 minutes, stomach empty. Temperature 101 3-4°. Some morbid appearance on the mucous surface.

At 8 o'clock, 30 minutes, weather fair and calm. Th. 36°. Stomach empty; slightly morbid, with few aphthous spots. Temperature 101 1-2°; had been still and quiet for three or four hours.

*Experiment* 15.

*Oct.* 12. At 7 o'clock, 30 minutes, A. M. Weather hazy. Wind south, light. Th. 36°. Stomach empty—coats not entirely healthy—some erythema and aphthous patches. Temperature 101°, after usual morning exercise. 8 o'clock—circumstances same as at last examination. Temperature 101°. Breakfasted on *fresh beef*, *fried dry*, and *bread*. 10 o'clock, stomach full of fluids; particles of beef, bread and oil, distinctly to be seen. Temperature 101°. 12 o'clock, stomach empty.

*Experiment* 16.

*Oct.* 13. At 7o'clock, A. M. Weather rainy. Wind north-east, brisk. Th. 42°. Stomach empty. Temperature 101°, after morning exercise. 9 o'clock, temperature same. Breakfasted on *old salted pork*, *fat* and *lean* together, (*fried*) four ounces of *bread*, and the *yolks* of *six eggs*, fried hard with the pork. 11 o'clock, contents of the stomach heterogeneous; distinct particles of lean pork, egg and oil to be seen; fluid sharp and acrid. Temperature 101°. 12 o'clock, M., oil and egg to be seen, floating in a milky, chymous fluid; the oil, or lard on the surface, and the egg, in firm coagulæ, diffused through the fluid. Temperature 101°. 1 o'clock, 15 mins., P. M. stomach empty and clean. Temperature 101° —was quiet and inactive during this experiment.

*Experiment* 17.

At 2 o'clock 20 mins., P. M. same day, St. Martin dined on six ounces of the spinal marrow of an ox, steam-cooked, and seasoned with a little *butter*, *vinegar*, *salt* and *pepper*, and three ounces of *bread*. 4 o'clock, P. M., contents of stomach a perfectly milk-white, semi-fluid pulp. Temperature 102°. 5 o'clock, 10 minutes, stomach empty and clean.

*Experiment* 18.

At 6 o'clock, P. M., he ate a full meal of *boiled rice*, simply cooked in water, and seasoned with a little salt. 7 o'clock, stomach empty and clean; not a vestige of the rice to be seen.

*Experiment* 42.

*Oct.* 26. 10 o'clock, A. M., stomach empty, healthy and clean. I suspended through the aperture, into St. Martin's stomach, thirty grains precisely, of each of the following articles of diet, severally masticated and separately contained in small muslin bags, viz:—Fricasseed *breast of chicken; liver* and *gizzard* of do.; *boiled, salted salmon; boiled potato*, and *wheat bread;* and he kept moderately exercising. At 3 o'clock, P. M., took out and accurately examined the several parcels. The breast of chicken was all digested and gone from the bags to a mere atom, less than half a grain. The liver was almost as completely dissolved as the breast, half a grain only, remaining—of the bread, about the same; less than a grain. The residuum of the gizzard, consisting principally of tendinous fascia, weighed seven and a half grains. The salmon, twelve grains, and the potato, six grains. The bags, containing these several articles, were attached to a string, at equal distances from each other, about an inch apart: and I allowed length enough for them

to move freely through the stomach, and pass even to the pylorus. They were attached in the following order:—1st, the breast of chicken—2d, liver—3d, gizzard—4th bread—5th, salmon, and 6th, potato.—When I withdrew them, they appeared to be retained quite forcibly at the pyloric end, requiring considerable force to start them at first, but after being drawn two or three inches, they came easily. The bags too, appeared to have been compressed, in proportion as they had been settled into the pyloric extremity, and were emptied in about the same proportion, with the exception of those containing the bread and potato, which though above, had less remaining than that containing the gizzard. This, however, may be accounted for, from the more difficult solubility or digestibility of the tendinous parts of the gizzard. The bags seemed to have been as forcibly pressed, as if they had been firmly grasped in the hand. The four first on the string, (counting from the lower end upwards) more so, than the other two; and the fourth more than the third. These circumstances coincide with the apparent contractions of a band, or circular muscle of the stomach, indicated by the motions of the glass tube, observed in former experiments. In comparing the length of the string, and situation of the bags, with the stem and bulb of the tube, it brought the fourth bag to that point in the stomach, where the contraction upon the bulb of the thermometer has invariably been observed to take place; the third bag just below, and the fifth and sixth, above it. The sensations expressed by St. Martin, on the extraction of these bags, were also indicative of the same facts. When I first commenced pulling the string, he complained of a sense of pain and distress at the pit of the stomach, and towards the pylorus, which increased while the bags were withdrawing, and particularly at this extremity, for the first three or four inches, till they had passed the band, into the splenic end.

The effects of this experiment, upon St. Martin's feelings and appearance, were very manifest, and afford interesting and important subjects of pathological consideration. He had not eaten or drank any thing, that morning, and felt and looked in perfect health, when the bags were introduced; continued moderately exercising, and ate nothing but a small piece of dry bread, till they were taken out.

Soon after they were suspended in the stomach, he felt a sense of weight and distress at the scrobiculus cordis; slight vertigo and dimness of vision. These continued to increase and become quite severe, accompanied, at the latter part of the time, by slight pain in the forehead and through the eyes, and a sense of tightness or stiffness across the breast. His countenance had changed from a florid, healthy, to a sallow, sickly appearance, during the time of the experiment, and a soreness at the pit of the stomach continued after the extraction of the bags, for eight or ten hours, and had not entirely subsided the next morning.

Morbid action of the inner membranes was evident next day, with considerable erythema and aphthous appearance.

The first, second and third bags were covered with a thick mucous coat, tinged with yellow bile; the others had very little or none of this appearance. This circumstance I conceive to have been owing to the irritation of the bag, at the pyloric extremity inviting the bile from the duodenum to the stomach, in the latter part of this experiment. Hence the pathological indications which ensued. The same appearance and circumstances have before occurred during these experiments.

## A LIBERAL PROPOSITION.

Those who have not yet become subscribers to the Graham Journal, but who, perhaps, are intending to do so at some future day, will do well to accept the following offer. All new subscribers who will send in their names to be entered on the list for the second volume of the Journal any time during November and December, shall be furnished gratis with the remaining numbers of the first volume from the time their names are received.

There are several reasons which induce us to make this offer. One is, we are now able to furnish but a few more new subscribers with all the back numbers, and it is not convenient to enter subscribers' names for parts of two volumes. Another reason is, we do not like to have those who are waiting to subscribe the first of January because *they* do not wish to take a part of two volumes as one, deprived of the reading of the Journal till that time. A third reason is, those who 'freely receive' a few numbers of the Journal, which does not constitute a part of the volume they wish to keep together, will as 'freely' lend to their neighbors, and thus be sowing seed which will spring up and bear fruit some future day; besides we can very 'freely' print a few extra numbers for such a purpose.

A fourth and important reason is, we wish to induce subscribers for the volume which commences the first of January next, to forward their names as early as possible, which is necessary in order to determine how large an edition to print.

The second volume will be issued once in two weeks, each number containing 16 pages octavo—26 numbers will make a volume of over 400 pages.

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*Notice.*—The Council of the Physiological Society meet on Wednesday evening, Oct. 25, at the house of Mr. White, 563, Washington Street, at 7 o'clock.

*Lectures on Popular Physiology.*—The third lecture at Amory Hall, will be given this evening, by DR. ALCOTT, on the subject of 'colds,' their causes and remedies.

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MR. GRAHAM—*Lecturing in New York.*—A course of twelve lectures is advertised in the New York papers to be commenced Oct. 24, this evening, by Mr. Graham.

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